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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 29, 2005
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

(continued on page 2)

Road Network File

The 2005 *Road Network File* is a digital representation of Canada's national road network, containing information such as street names, type, direction and address ranges. It is now available free of charge.

It is the first official release from the 2006 Census Geography suite of products and services.

The unrestricted use of the file allows you to preview the national road network, which is the source for the creation of geographic units being used to conduct the 2006 Census of Population.

Other applications of this file include: mapping, geo-coding, geographic searching, area delineation, and database maintenance as a source for street names and locations.

The 2005 *Road Network File* is available for Canada and individual provinces and territories in three formats: ArcINFO®, MapInfo®, and, for the first time, Geography Markup Language.

Statistics Canada maintains road network information to support the census and other Agency activities where the relative position of road network features is important in maps created for navigation and reference purposes. Therefore, topological accuracy takes precedence over absolute positional accuracy. This file is not recommended for engineering applications, emergency dispatching services, surveying or legal applications.

The 2005 *Road Network File* is also not compatible with 2001 Census products. It does not replace the 2001 Road Network File, which is a similar product available as part of the 2001 suite of Geography products, and used in conjunction with products and services from the 2001 Census.

The *2005 Road Network File* (92-500-XWE, free) and its reference guide (92-500-GIE, free) are now available in electronic format.

For more information, or to order these files, Geo-Help (613-951-3889), Geography Division.

Releases

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *The* ***Industrial Product Price Index*** *(IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.*
>
> *Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.*
>
> *The* ***Raw Materials Price Index*** *(RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.*

Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

August 2005

Prices for manufactured goods at the factory gate were up in August, following three months of declines. Raw materials prices were up again in August as crude oil prices increased for a third straight month.

Prices charged by manufacturers, as measured by the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), were up 0.3% from July to August. Higher prices for petroleum products, meat, fish and dairy products, primary metal products and chemical products were the major contributors to this monthly increase.

The 12-month change in the IPPI was a decline of 0.4%, similar to July's decrease of 0.3%. This was the third time in four months where prices were down from one year ago.

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) was up 4.4% in August, following a 1.2% increase in July. There were price increases in mineral fuels, non-ferrous metals as well as ferrous materials.

Compared to August of last year, raw materials cost factories 14.5% more, up from the 12-month change of 13.6% in July.

The IPPI (1997=100) stood at 111.1 in August, up from July's level of 110.8. The RMPI (1997=100) reached 153.1, up from a revised level of 146.6 in July.

IPPI: Prices for petroleum products continue to rise

On a month-over-month basis, manufacturers' prices were up 0.3% following three months of declines.

Petroleum and coal products prices increased 6.5% compared to July as gasoline and fuel oil prices rose 7.8%. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have decreased 0.3% rather than increasing 0.3%.

Prices for meat, fish and dairy products were up 1.4% as a result of higher prices for fresh or frozen pork. Primary metal products rose 1.0% as higher costs of raw materials increased prices for copper and nickel products. Chemical products also edged up 0.2%.

However, prices fell for motor vehicles and other transport equipment (-0.9%) and electrical and communication products (-0.5%), mainly due to the continuing strength of the Canadian dollar.

Lumber and other wood products were down 2.4% due to high levels of supply for softwood lumber and lower demand for particleboard. Price decreases were also registered for fruit, vegetable and feed products, pulp and paper products and machinery and equipment.

IPPI: Motor vehicles and lumber products are the major factors in the 12-month change

On a 12-month basis, the IPPI was down 0.4% in August. Motor vehicles and other transport equipment were down 5.6% from a year ago, the consequence of a stronger Canadian dollar.

Lumber and other wood products declined 17.8% from August 2004 to August 2005, as year-over-year price decreases were recorded for softwood lumber (-24.9%), softwood plywood excluding Douglas fir (-41.3%) and particleboard (-33.5%).

There were also 12-month price declines for pulp and paper products (-3.9%), primary metal products (-3.3%), meat, fish and dairy products (-4.2%), fruit, vegetable and feed products (-1.7%), and electrical and communication products (-1.9%).

However, prices for petroleum and coal products rose 27.7% from August 2004, up from July's increase of 24.8%. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have fallen 2.8% rather than decreasing 0.4% from a year ago.

Chemical products increased 2.9% due to higher prices for industrial chemicals. Prices were also higher than one year ago for rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, non-metallic mineral products, tobacco products as well as furniture and fixtures.

RMPI: Crude oil prices continue to push up the cost of raw materials

On a monthly basis, raw materials prices rose 4.4% in August. Mineral fuels were up 7.9% compared to July, as crude oil prices increased 9.3% due to continuing concerns about supply.

Prices for non-ferrous metals rose 4.6%, mainly due to higher prices for zinc, copper and lead concentrates. Ferrous materials increased 3.5% from July as iron and steel scrap prices were up 7.6%.

However, prices for vegetable products were down 4.1% due to lower prices for soybeans, canola, wheat and corn. Prices for animal and animal products fell 1.1% compared to July, as declines were observed for whole fluid unprocessed milk, hogs for slaughter and fish. Prices for wood products also decreased 1.2% with lower prices for softwood logs and bolts being reported.

On a 12-month basis, the price of raw materials rose 14.5% in August, up from the 13.6% year-over-year increase in July. Mineral fuels were up 30.2% with crude oil prices rising 36.6%. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the RMPI would have fallen 0.9% instead of rising 14.5%.

Prices for non-ferrous metals rose 12.1%, mainly because of higher prices for radio-active concentrates, zinc concentrates and copper concentrates. Higher prices were also observed for animal and animal products and non-metallic mineral products.

Wood products were down 12.2% from a year ago with softwood logs and bolts prices declining 15.2%. Vegetable products decreased 7.8% from August 2004 as prices were down for corn, wheat, barley, soybeans and canola. Prices for ferrous materials also declined 14.5% compared to the previous year.

Impact of the exchange rate

Between July and August, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 1.5% against the US dollar. As a result, if the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, the IPPI would have risen 0.7% instead of its actual increase of 0.3%.

On a 12-month basis, the value of the Canadian dollar rose 8.9% against the US dollar. If the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, producer prices would have risen 2.0% between August 2004 and August 2005, rather than their actual 0.4% decrease.

Prices for intermediate goods increase

Prices for intermediate goods increased 0.4% from July. Higher prices for petroleum products, primary metal products, meat, fish and dairy products, and chemical products were the major contributors to the increase.

Lower prices for lumber products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, pulp and paper products, motor vehicles as well as electrical and communication products partially offset the monthly increase.

Producers of intermediate goods received 0.4% less for their goods this August than in August 2004. Lower prices were registered for lumber products, primary metals, pulp and paper products, motor vehicles, meat, fish and dairy products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, and electrical and communication products.

These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for petroleum products, chemical products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, non-metallic mineral products, and machinery and equipment.

Finished goods prices increase

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were up 0.3% from July. Higher prices for petroleum, meat, fish and dairy products, chemical products and pulp and paper products were partially offset by lower prices for motor vehicles, lumber products, electrical and communication products, and machinery and equipment.

Compared with August 2004, prices for finished goods were down by 0.4%. Lower prices for motor vehicles, meat, fish and dairy products, electrical and communication products, and lumber products were the major contributors to the annual decline.

Higher prices for petroleum products, tobacco products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, chemical products, rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products, furniture and fixtures, and metal fabricated products partly offset the annual decrease.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The August issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, $19/$175, 62-011-XPE, $24/$233) will be available in October.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for September will be released on October 28.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539, *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Danielle Gouin

(613-951-3375, *danielle.gouin@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes

(1997=100)

	Relative importance	August 2004	July 2005r	August 2005p	August 2004 to August 2005	July to August 2005
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**111.5**	**110.8**	**111.1**	**-0.4**	**0.3**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**94.32**	**108.4**	**105.7**	**105.4**	**-2.8**	**-0.3**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	112.0	105.8	107.3	-4.2	1.4
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	104.7	103.7	102.9	-1.7	-0.8
Beverages	1.57	121.0	121.3	121.2	0.2	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	170.2	178.2	178.2	4.7	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	108.7	112.6	112.6	3.6	0.0
Textile products	1.58	98.9	100.4	100.3	1.4	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	104.6	104.4	104.3	-0.3	-0.1
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	107.5	90.6	88.4	-17.8	-2.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	112.3	114.6	114.6	2.0	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	107.2	103.4	103.0	-3.9	-0.4
Printing and publishing	1.70	114.6	115.5	115.3	0.6	-0.2
Primary metal products	7.80	117.8	112.8	113.9	-3.3	1.0
Metal fabricated products	4.11	120.2	120.9	120.8	0.5	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	5.48	106.6	107.4	107.1	0.5	-0.3
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	101.9	97.1	96.2	-5.6	-0.9
Electrical and communications products	5.77	95.1	93.8	93.3	-1.9	-0.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	112.0	115.1	115.1	2.8	0.0
Petroleum and coal products[1]	5.68	169.7	203.5	216.7	27.7	6.5
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	114.9	118.0	118.2	2.9	0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	110.7	110.2	110.0	-0.6	-0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	126.9	168.6	169.2	33.3	0.4
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.14**	**112.7**	**111.8**	**112.2**	**-0.4**	**0.4**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.71	121.7	120.4	121.0	-0.6	0.5
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	52.43	111.3	110.5	110.9	-0.4	0.4
Finished goods[5]	**39.86**	**109.9**	**109.2**	**109.5**	**-0.4**	**0.3**
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	113.1	111.7	112.0	-1.0	0.3
Capital equipment	11.73	105.1	102.9	102.2	-2.8	-0.7
All other finished goods	19.63	111.3	111.8	112.8	1.3	0.9

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
1. *This index is estimated for the current month.*
2. *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3. *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4. *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5. *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*

Raw materials price indexes
(1997=100)

	Relative importance	August 2004	July 2005[r]	August 2005[p]	August 2004 to August 2005	July to August 2005
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**133.7**	**146.6**	**153.1**	**14.5**	**4.4**
Mineral fuels	35.16	209.5	252.8	272.8	30.2	7.9
Vegetable products	10.28	86.3	83.0	79.6	-7.8	-4.1
Animals and animal products	20.30	100.7	103.3	102.2	1.5	-1.1
Wood	15.60	84.2	74.8	73.9	-12.2	-1.2
Ferrous materials	3.36	139.7	115.5	119.5	-14.5	3.5
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	106.2	113.8	119.0	12.1	4.6
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	123.9	134.7	134.7	8.7	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**64.84**	**98.7**	**97.6**	**97.8**	**-0.9**	**0.2**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

July 2005 (preliminary)

Total sales of the restaurants, caterers and taverns industry reached $3.5 billion in July, a 2.5% increase over July 2004 on a year-over-year basis. (Data are neither seasonally adjusted, nor adjusted for inflation).

Provincially, the largest year-over-year increases were recorded in Newfoundland and Labrador (+12.6%), Alberta (+9.1%), Quebec (+5.9%) and British Columbia (+4.5%).

The year-over-year increase in sales, at the national level was due to higher sales at limited service restaurants (+6.4%), which accounted for 40% of the industry sales in July. Food service contractors (+9.5%) also posted significant growth, but this sector only accounts for about 5% of the industry sales.

Note: Sales estimates at the provincial and national level were revised from February 2005. Some factors that made it necessary to revise the data were late data received from respondents and corresponding updates were made. Estimated data was replaced by reported data (once they became available), as well companies that were not part of the industry group were reclassified. To obtain the revised data, please refer to the following CANSIM table.

Available on CANSIM: table 355-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2419.

For more information, to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality, or to obtain the new methodology paper about the Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey contact Alain Mbassegue (613-951-2011; fax: 613-951-6696, *alain.mbassegue@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division.

Food services sales

	July 2004r	June 2005r	July 2005p	June to July 2005	July 2004 to July 2005
	Not seasonally adjusted				
	$ thousands			% change	
Canada total, food services sales	**3,406,700**	**3,356,675**	**3,492,076**	**4.0**	**2.5**
Full service restaurants	1,666,398	1,573,168	1,666,389	5.9	-0.0
Limited service restaurants	1,294,424	1,322,102	1,377,419	4.2	6.4
Food service contractors	136,113	158,458	149,048	-5.9	9.5
Social and mobile caterers	69,680	79,989	66,942	-16.3	-3.9
Drinking places	240,085	222,958	232,277	4.2	-3.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	40,859	40,402	46,025	13.9	12.6
Prince Edward Island	19,622	13,541	16,435	21.4	-16.2
Nova Scotia	90,259	81,365	89,105	9.5	-1.3
New Brunswick	65,132	61,141	67,654	10.7	3.9
Quebec	721,898	735,159	764,484	4.0	5.9
Ontario	1,365,737	1,321,294	1,351,561	2.3	-1.0
Manitoba	90,124	83,827	85,515	2.0	- 5.1
Saskatchewan	81,761	77,966	80,547	3.3	-1.5
Alberta	372,854	403,500	406,784	0.8	9.1
British Columbia	547,736	527,445	572,370	8.5	4.5
Yukon	3,398	3,177	3,579	12.7	5.3
Northwest Territories	6,651	7,319	7,015	- 4.1	5.5
Nunavut	670	539	1,000	85.5	49.4

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

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Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

September 2005

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of September amounted to 89 174 metric tonnes, down 2% from 91 143 tonnes in August and up 20% from 74 071 tonnes in September 2004. Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on September 1st totalled 67,603 metric tonnes, up 5% from a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The September issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats* (23-009-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, call (1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; *barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric power selling price indexes

May to August 2005

Electric power selling price indexes (1997=100) are now available for May to August.

Available on CANSIM: table 329-0050.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2325.

The August issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, $19/$175; 62-011-XPE, $24/$233) will be available in October.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Adrian Fisher (613-951-9612; fax: 613-951-1539; *adrianfisher@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

August 2005

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division ■

Sawmills and planing mills

July 2005

Data on sawmills and planing mills are now available for July. Monthly data for 2003, 2004 and January to June 2005 were revised

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2134 and 2135.

The July issue of *Sawmills and Planing Mills*, Vol. 59, no. 7 35-003-XIB, $10/$93) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873 8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats, September 2005
Catalogue number 23-009-XIE
(free).

Sawmills and Planing Mills, July 2005, Vol. 59, no. 7
Catalogue number 35-003-XIB ($10/$93).

Exports by Commodity, July 2005, Vol. 62, no. 7
Catalogue number 65-004-XMB ($40/$387).

Exports by Commodity, July 2005, Vol. 62, no. 7
Catalogue number 65-004-XPB ($84/$828).

Road Network File, 2005
Catalogue number 92-500-XWE
(free).

Road Network File: Reference Guide, 2005
Catalogue number 92-500-GIE
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or –XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or –XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

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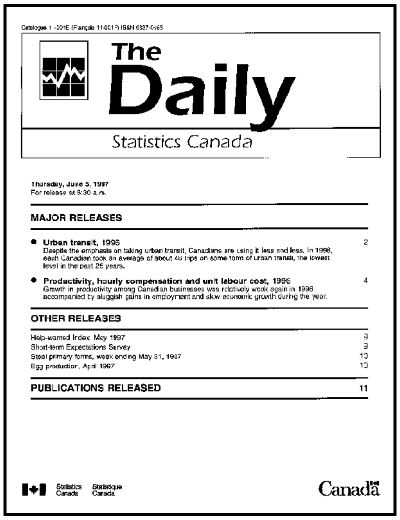

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 45 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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